

## QUOTATIONS.

11. Canton, Shanghai Bank—155 per cent.  
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April 5, *Don Juan*, Spanish steamer, for Amoy.  
 April 5, *Galley of Lorne*, British steamer, for Yokohama, &c.  
 Per *Abyssinia*, str., from Vancouver, &c.—Mr. J. V. Baga, and 40 Chinese.  
 Per *Telares*, str., from Nagasaki—1 Chinese.  
 Per *Angela*, str., from Wuhu—14 Chinese.  
 Per *Union*, str., from Hoihow, &c.—280 Chinese.  
 Per *Tritas*, str., from Bangkok—26 Chinese and 3 children.  
 Per *Fushun*, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Mr. Brandt, and 126 Chinese.  
 Per *China*, str., from Bangkok—5 Chinese.  
 DEPARTED.  
 Per *Don Juan*, str., for Amoy, &c.—30 Chinese.  
 Per *Diamante*, str., for Amoy—45 Chinese.  
 Per *Amelia*, str., for Amoy, &c.—Messrs. Persy, Messrs. Achille and G. Lazzari, 14 Chinese and 2 boys.  
 Per *Denacation*, str., for Shanghai—Mr. S. McLennan, for Amoy and Shanghai—160 Chinese.  
 Per *Ningpo*, str., for Shanghai—Messrs. G. Guerniere and O. Bergfort.  
 Per *Pokien*, str., for Swatow, &c.—2 Europeans and 200 Chinese.  
 Per *Teking*, str., for Bangkok—12 Chinese.  
 Per *Katgar*, str., for Singapore, &c.—2 Chinese and 5 Japanese (cabin), and 919 Chinese (deck).  
 TO DEPART.  
 Per *Clara*, str., for Haiphong—25 Chinese.

The Chinese steamship *Kungpai* reports that she left Newchwang on the 29th ultimo. Had northerly winds and fine weather.  
 The German steamship *Telares* reports that she left Nagasaki on the 31st ultimo. From the 31st to 2nd instant strong north-west wind; thence to port fine weather.  
 The Chinese steamship *Fushun* reports that she left Shanghai on the 1st instant, and Swatow on the 4th. Had light to moderate winds with clear weather from port to port.  
 The British steamship *Yangtze* reports that she left Wuhu on the 1st instant. Had fine clear weather with moderate north-east winds to Wusung; thence to Haishan Island had variable winds with rainy weather. From Haishan Island to port had steady north-east winds and fine weather.

## STEAMERS.

ARRIVALS.  
 1. *Amelia*, British steamer, 1,878, James Murray, 1st April, London 15th Feb. General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 2. *Active*, Danish steamer, 751, Revsbeck, 1st April, Pakhoi 28th March, and Hoihow 30th, General—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.  
 3. *ASHINGTON*, British steamer, 209, Keynell, 3rd April, Saigon 29th March, Kien and Paddy, Weller & Co.  
 4. *CARDIGANSHIRE*, British steamer, 1,623, Clarke, 19th March, Nagasaki 14th March, General—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
 5. *CELEBRITY*, Dutch steamer, 1,413, T. C. Toon, 4th April, Probolinggo 25th March, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 6. *CLARA*, German steamer, 674, Christensen, 31st March, Saigon 27th March, Rice—Siemens & Co.  
 7. *DEVON*, British steamer, 1,077, P. H. Loff, 1st April, Bangkok 26th March, General—Yuen Fat Hong.  
 8. *FAME*, British steamer, 1,717, A. Stopani, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.  
 9. *FERO*, German steamer, 754, T. N. Hansen, 25th March, Haiphong 23rd March, Ballast—Ed. Schellhass & Co.  
 10. *FUSHIKI MARU*, Japanese steamer, 1,210, W. Thompson, 3rd April, Kutchinotzu 29th March, Coals—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
 11. *HEVER*, German steamer, 340, B. Dillefsen, 4th April, Newchwang 28th March, Beans—Siemens & Co.  
 12. *LISSIS*, French steamer, 779, Roura, 19th Sept., Singapore 2nd September, General—Bun Hin Chan.  
 13. *IPHIGENIA*, German steamer, 1,093, F. Veltmer, 2nd April, Hamburg, 2nd Singapore 29th March, General—Siemens & Co.  
 14. *MENMUR*, British steamer, 1,247, P. T. Helm, 30th March, Sydney 11th Feb., Adelaide 19th, Tylatip 12th March, Sourabaya 18th, and Singapore 22nd, Sugar and Flour—Russell & Co.  
 15. *NAVOA*, British steamer, 864, F. D. Goddard, 4th April, Foochow 29th March, and Swatow 3rd April, General—D. Lapraik & Co.  
 16. *PILOT FISH*, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.  
 17. *SUN CHOW*, British steamer, 327, T. Rowin, 3rd April, Pakhoi 29th March, and Hoihow 30th, General—Kwong Tai Loong.  
 18. *STURIA*, Italian steamer, 1,116, Cabozza, 29th March, Singapore 23rd March, General—Carlowitz & Co.  
 19. *TEHRAN*, British steamer, 1,670, F. H. Seymour, 2nd March, Yokohama 20th March, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 20. *TAINAN*, British steamer, 1,459, W. N. Allison, 31st March, Port Darwin 22nd March, Coal and General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 21. *VISAYAS*, Spanish steamer, 406, J. de Ajubia, 11th March, Manila 7th March, General—Bar Te.  
 22. *ZAMUS*, British steamer, 1,564, Chas. Bams, 27th March, Bombay 7th March, and Singapore 20th, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

## SAILING VESSELS.

ALDEN DESSE, American bark, 813, J. A. O'Brien, 4th Dec., Puget Sound 2nd Oct., and Honolulu 28th, Timber and Spars—Melchers & Co.  
 AUGUSTA, German bark, 473, Jessen, 17th March, Archangelsk 6th Feb., Timber—Ed. Schellhass & Co.  
 AUGUSTE, German bark, 1,306, Schumacher, 31st March, Cardiff 7th November, Coals—Order.  
 BASTER, British barkentine, 305, Ryfylke, 9th March, Matupi, New Britain, 3rd March, Ballast—Order.  
 B-P. CHENRY, American ship, 1,350, Hughes, 25th Jan., New York 17th August, Kerosene Oil—D. Lapraik & Co.  
 CENTENNIAL, American ship, 1,422, J. M. Bears, 3rd Jan., New York 14th Sept., Kerosene Oil—Russell & Co.  
 COLOM, American bark, 825, C. M. Noyes, 27th Dec., Portland (Oregon) 20th Oct., Lumber and Spars—Melchers & Co.  
 ERKORNO, Chinese bark, 577, Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutters Island—Chinese Customs.  
 F. P. LITCHFIELD, American bark, 1,042, Young, 5th Feb., Singapore 2nd January, Timber—Ton Long Wo & Co.  
 LILLIAN, Hawaiian bark, 394, Dunman, 22nd March, Honolulu 1st February, Old Iron—Kwong Cheong Lung.  
 GREAT ADMIRAL, American ship, 1,467, Bowell, 17th Feb., San Francisco 21st December, Flour—Russell & Co.  
 GUSTAV OSCAR, German ship, 1,352, M. Geomano, 27th March, Cardiff 7th Nov., Coals—Melchers & Co.  
 HATTIE E. TAPLEY, British bark, 907, J. McCannachy, 23rd Feb., Sandakan 17th Jan., Timber—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

## HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.

Continued.  
 KITV, British bark, 803, Land, 20th August, Manila 10th August, Sugar and Hemp—Captain.  
 MAHER TAYLOR, British bark, 1,298, Chas. E. Mosser, 28th Jan., Penarth 17th August, Coal—Order.  
 PENNSHAW, British bark, 730, Geo. Paiker, 31st March, Ploeg 23rd March, Timber—Lanc, Crawford & Co.  
 SANTA FILOMENA, Spanish steamer, 449, J. de Mendiguen, 24th Jan., Iloilo 31st Dec., General—Kwong Cheong Tai.  
 SANTA, German bark, 1,037, Tiemann, 26th Jan., Cardiff 4th September, Coals—Order.  
 STAR QUEEN, British bark, 264, J. Abbott, 26th March, Freemantle 26th January, Sandalwood—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 THRODOR RUEGER, German ship, 1,576, C. Meyer, 1st Dec., Cardiff 5th August, Coals—Melchers & Co.  
 TITAN, American ship, 1,276, Allyn, 28th Jan., New York 28th August, Kerosene Oil—Russell & Co.  
 TETUAN, German bark, 138, Röper, 1st April, Singapore 29th January, Hardwood and Timber—Chinese.

## HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alacrity, despatch vessel, 1,400 tons, 3,180 h.p., 4 guns, Commander R. Blair Macdonochie, Hongkong.  
 Audacious, battle-ship (armoured), 2nd class, 6,010 tons, 4,830 h.p., 18 guns, Captain R. H. Martin, Flag of Commander-in-Chief, Hongkong.  
 Cockchafer, gunboat, 2nd class, 460 tons, 470 h.p., 4 guns, Lieut. Commander H. H. Boteler, Hongkong.  
 Constance, cruiser, 3rd class, 2,380 tons, 2,590 h.p., 14 guns, Captain L. C. Keppel, Hongkong.  
 Cordelia, cruiser, 3rd class, 2,370 tons, 2,420 h.p., 10 guns, Captain H. H. Boys, Shanghai.  
 Esk, gunboat, 3rd class, Coast Defence, 363 tons, 340 h.p., 3 guns, Gunner W. Weeks, Hongkong, in reserve.  
 Espoir, gunboat, 2nd class, 465 tons, 470 h.p., 4 guns, Lieutenant-Comdr. H. H. Adams, Yangtze.  
 Firebrand, gunboat, 2nd class, 455 tons, 460 h.p., 4 guns, Lieutenant-Comdr. J. Denison, Manila, re-commissioning.  
 Heroine, cruiser, 3rd class, 1,420 tons, 1,130 h.p., 8 guns, Captain Charles J. Balfour, Hongkong.  
 Leander, cruiser, 2nd class, 3,750 tons, 5,500 h.p., 10 guns, Captain M. J. Dunlop, Japan.  
 Linnet, gun-vessel, 2nd class, 756 tons, 1,050 h.p., 5 guns, Commander W. H. Marrack, Hongkong.  
 Merlin, gunboat, 2nd class, 430 tons, 430 h.p., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Martin, Tientsin.  
 Mutine, sloop, 1,130 tons, 1,120 h.p., 10 guns, Commander J. H. Martin, Hongkong.  
 Rambler, surveying vessel, 830 tons, 690 h.p., 3 guns, Commander W. A. Moore, Hongkong.  
 Rattler, gunboat, 1st class, 670 tons, 1,200 h.p., 6 guns, Lieutenant-Comdr. W. H. M. Douglall, Hongkong.  
 Sapphire, cruiser, 3rd class, 1,070 tons, 2,360 h.p., 12 guns, Captain W. C. Karlsake, Hongkong.  
 Satellite, cruiser, 3rd class, 1,410 tons, 1,400 h.p., 8 guns, Captain T. P. W. Nesham, Shanghai.  
 Swift, gun-vessel, 2nd class, 750 tons, 1,010 h.p., 5 guns, Commander A. C. B. Bromley, Hongkong, re-commissioning.  
 Tweed, gunboat, Coast Defence, 3rd class, 363 tons, 340 h.p., 3 guns, Boatswain J. M. Shee, Hongkong, in reserve.  
 Victor Emanuel, receiving ship, 5,157 tons, 30 guns, Commodore W. H. Maxwell, A.D.C., Hongkong.  
 Wanderer, sloop, 925 tons, 750 h.p., 4 guns, Commander G. A. Giffard, Hongkong, re-commissioning.  
 Wivern, Coast Defence ship (armoured), 1,750 tons, 1,450 h.p., 4 guns, Gunner D. W. Hawkins, Hongkong, in reserve.

## FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

Aragon, Spanish cruiser, Captain D. E. Zulnaga, Manila.  
 Aspic, French gunboat, Commander Rupé, on a cruise.  
 Aurora, Austrian corvette, 4 guns, Captain Müller, Whampoa.  
 Bismarck, German corvette, Captain Kuhn, Nagasaki.  
 Broderick, Russian cruiser, 14 guns, Captain Byron, Manila.  
 Carola, German corvette, Commander Ashmann, Amoy.  
 Comète, French man-of-war, 483, Commander Martel, Hoihow.  
 Chasseur, French gunboat, Captain Le Gorric, Tonkin.  
 Dimitry Donskoy, Russian frigate, 20 guns, Captain N. Scruyloff, Nagasaki.  
 Essex, American corvette, Captain T. F. Jewell, Amoy.  
 Ilia, German gunboat, Lieutenant von Erikstedt, Hongkong.  
 Korsets, Russian corvette, 1,338, Captain Ostelsky, Amoy.  
 Monocacy, American gunboat, 6 guns, 750 h.p., Commander Glass, Yokohama.  
 Morze, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander, Molokoff, Corea.  
 Nayadnik, Russian corvette, 9 guns, Captain Zarin, Nagasaki.  
 Nauutilus, German gunboat, 4 guns, Captain von Hoven, Hongkong.  
 Omaha, American corvette, Captain T. O. Seligson, 19 guns, Nagasaki.  
 Palawan, American gunboat, 6 guns, 500 h.p., Lieut. Commander Nelson, Yokohama.  
 Pargavel, French corvette, Port, Nagasaki.  
 Pinnang, French corvette, 2,295, Captain Veron, Shanghai.  
 Rio Lima, Portuguese gunboat, 339, Commander Santa Barbara, Macao.  
 Rynda, Russian corvette, Captain Avellan, Vladivostok.  
 Serech, Russian cruiser, Captain Yorieff, Vladivostok.  
 Sobol, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Hoyle, Hongkong.  
 Turenne, French frigate, Captain Dupuis, Nagasaki.  
 Vedasco, Spanish corvette, Captain Figueroa, Manila.  
 Viper, French gunboat, Commander de Marnes, Shanghai.  
 Vilgas, Russian corvette, 10 guns, Captain Makaroff, Hongkong.  
 Wolf, German gunboat, Captain Jaeschke, Yokohama.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Wingang	Canton	April 6th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Mosser	London	April 7th	Russell & Co.
Glenlyon	London	April 7th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Poseidon	Trieste	April 7th	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.
Guthrie	Australia	April 10th	Russell & Co.
Dardanus	Liverpool	April 10th	Butterfield & Swire.
Pembrokehire	Hamburg	April 11th	Adamson, Bell & Co.

## STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Deccan	P. & O. S. N. Co.	April 11th, daylight.
Bremen, & Ports of Call.	Patroclus	Butterfield & Swire.	April 11th.
Genoa, & Ports of Call.	Preussien	Melchers & Co.	April 16th, at 4 p.m.
Trieste, via Straits, &c.	Sura	Carlowitz & Co.	April 17th, at noon.
Havre and Hamburg	Electra	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.	April 17th, at 4 p.m.
New York, via Suez Canal	Abyssinia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	April 12th, at 3 p.m.
San Francisco, via Panama	Claymore	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About April 11th.
San Francisco, via Panama	San Pablo	O. & O. S. S. Co.	April 24th, at 3 p.m.
Adelaide, Melbourne, &c.	City of Peking	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	About April 14, 3 p.m.
Port Darwin, &c.	Menmuir	Russell & Co.	April 9th, at 4 p.m.
Yokohama and Kobe	Tenain	Butterfield & Swire.	April 7th, at 4 p.m.
Yokohama and Kobe	Pembrokehire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	April 12th.
Yokohama and Kobe	Zambesi	P. & O. S. N. Co.	April 7th, daylight.
Yokohama and Kobe	Iphegenia	Siemens & Co.	April 12th, at 4 p.m.
Tientsin	Whampoa	Butterfield & Swire.	April 13th.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Dardanus	Butterfield & Swire.	April 12th.
Hoihow, Singapore, &c.	Durawongse	Yuen Fat Hong	To-morrow, at 8 a.m.
Haiphong	Clara	A. R. Martyn	To-morrow, daylight.
Coast Ports	Namoa	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	April 8th, at 9 a.m.

## Intimations.

## W. POWELL &amp; CO.

HAVE RECEIVED EX LATEST STEAMERS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

W. POWELL &amp; CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

(TELEPHONE 21) Hongkong, 5th April, 1888.

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WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS

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NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

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FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONI'S SHERRY, PORT.

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BRANDY, WHISKIES, ALE, STOUT.

MACHINERY, COOKING STOVES.

SCALES, BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH.

PIANOS, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

Apply to

W. G. HUMPHREYS &amp; Co.,

Bank Buildings,

Hongkong, 10th December, 1887.

AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR &amp; SONS'

MACHINERY, NAVY-BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN

ARNHOLD, KARBERG &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1881.

BOWRINGTON FOUNDRY,

EAST POINT, HONGKONG.

A. G. GORDON &amp; Co.

A. G. GORDON &amp; Co. are prepared to undertake every description of ENGINEERING and SHIP-BUILDING WORK, both afloat and ashore, on most reasonable terms.

PUNCTUALITY AND FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF STEAM LAUNCHES, REPAIRS TO THE ENGINES AND BOILERS OF STEAMERS, CASTINGS, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1888.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Vessels discharging Bombay Cotton and Cotton Yarn, at the Kowloon Wharves will have free storage for 14 days from arrival, after which a RENT of 3 Cents per Bale per Month will be charged.

ISAAC HUGHES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1887.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE MIKE COAL MINE.

BUNKER COALS can be supplied to any Steamer lying in the harbour or coming alongside the Kowloon Wharf on application to the Undersigned.

Y. FUKUHARA, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1888.

CHS. J. GAUPP &amp; CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK MAKERS.

JEWELLERS, SILVER SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

SOLE AGENTS for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPECTACLES.

No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FOR SALE.

GERMAN BEER.

BRAUERER "ZUR REICHE" KIEL

8725 per Case of 4 Dozen Quarts.

9000 per Case of 4 Dozen Quarts.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS &amp; CO., Sole Agents.

Hongkong and China.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1887.

## Intimations.

## NOW READY.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST"

FOR 1888.

THIS Valuable Work, with many NEW ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS, IS NOW READY.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

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or to "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, Pedder's Hill, Hongkong, 16th January, 1888.

## INTIMATION.

J. Blackhead &amp; Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS—SAIL-MAKERS,

AND



The great question is—what we are to do, failing a supply of money. To make matters worse, the farmer of the Pork monopoly has got into difficulties with the Municipality concerning the payment of a certain percentage which he was supposed to make. This refusal of payment has deprived the *Senado* of an item of revenue, and the farmer is already threatening to transfer his scene of operations to the neighbouring island of Lapa, which is in Chinese territory.

The Silk factory in Hospital Street has been ordered to suspend operations on the ground of its being a nuisance. The owners allege that having invested a large amount of capital in the concern a sudden stoppage would entail heavy losses, and that as the Government granted them a license to carry on the flature making at the locality in question, they will have to bring in a claim for damages against the Treasury. *Choi-yau*, the chief proprietor of the concern, has already secured the services of Mr. Pacheco, the Registrar General, and has intimated to the authorities that he will resist the order to close the factory, and if compelled by force to do so, will transfer the business to Lapa. The other factories promise to follow suit.

Mr. Basto, Jr., who probably has by this time reached Lisbon, will greatly miss his old friend Senhor Scaramia, who departed this life a few weeks ago. The last English mail brought news of his decease. According to Portuguese law, when a deputy dies, his predecessor in the seat represents him until a new deputy has been duly elected. Mr. Pinto Basto, who is now Portuguese Consul General in London, will probably return to Lisbon and take his seat in the Cortes pending the elections which will soon take place here. I should think Mr. Basto, Jr. has a splendid chance of attaining the object of his ambition while in Macao. It is said that his influence among the Macaese is such that he has only to express a wish to be elected deputy, to have the whole community at his feet. I hear, however, that he has some other business to transact at Lisbon in connection with the late *Y. sing*, *embargo* in this city. The Chinese investor of the \$500,000 guarantee money—which, as you are aware, was forfeited to the Treasury on the collapse of the undertaking—is now endeavouring to recover his loss, and our worthy legal friend is said to have been commissioned to proceed to Lisbon to demand the \$500,000 from the home Treasury; with what success remains to be seen. It is also asserted that Mr. Basto will solicit a Viscountship for one of the old nobilities of Macao.

As regards the deputies for Macao, I am of opinion that no one of that ignominious class of patriots has shown more independence and wisdom in the Cortes than Senhor Barbosa Leão, who had the courage to declare in open Parliament that it would be far preferable to sell all the Colonies to other nations capable of civilising them, to keeping them in their existing irremediable state of degradation and misery. Barbosa Leão is still alive and kicking, and the Macao electors would do well to solicit his candidature and to elect him without any more ado, if they have their welfare at heart.

## CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

The Athletic and Aquatic sports which formed so great an event in last week's proceedings, passed off as successfully as could be desired as regards the former, and the latter were only prevented from proving an almost enjoyable affair by an almost incessant downpour and by a French mist which made every event a mystery until within a few yards of the goals.

The fogs of last week have not proved so disastrous to the shipping of the port as was at one time feared. Two gunboats and three launches piled themselves up in a medley in a paddy field near Shun-tai, and were eventually released from their exalted positions by gangs of coolies cutting canals. The whole country, on account of the heavy rains, has been considerably inundated, making inland navigation for some days almost impracticable. The steamer *Fatshan*, which grounded off Chuenpeit Point during the fog, whilst engaged running night and day, also got off without material damage owing to the dexterous management of her Captain. A fresh south-easter got in with the flood, which must have added much to Captain Clarke's anxieties, for if the vessel had swung round bilge on to the rocks, it could not have failed to prove a serious matter. The *Hankow*, in passing, was able to render assistance at an opportune moment.

The band of pirates or robbers captured by the Macao police are anxiously looked for here by many natives whose homes have suffered from their depredations. At one place, opposite the island of Tyto, the home of one of the Yale college students was completely gutted, even his foreign books being hacked in pieces by those scoundrels.

All the machinery of the copper *cash* mint has been received, and considerable energy is discernible in pushing on the completion of the establishment. The enhanced value of copper makes the profitable out-turn from this undertaking a more remote contingency than ever. But it is reported that the Viceroy during last summer made some extensive forward contracts through the Chinese Minister in Tokio with a Japanese copper syndicate. Therefore, during the running of these contracts, the loss will not be as serious as it must ultimately be.

The friends of Mr. Yung-wing, at one time joint Chinese Envoy to the United States, will shortly have the pleasure of welcoming him back again, as he has already left the United States on his return journey. The hope raised on the speedy departure of Chang Chih-chang from Canton are again doomed to disappointment for recently the Viceroy received orders from the capital to continue at his post, and apparently anticipating a prolonged stay, His Excellency has entered into some new domestic arrangements.

## TIENTSIN.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt here on the 20th inst. No damage was done. The small portable railway contracted for last year by the French Syndicate is being despatched by boat to Tientsin for Peking.

The Imperial Maritime Customs flotilla will soon be reinforced by two or three new cruising vessels of the most improved modern construction.

It has been announced that Chou-tu will resume his former post here of Hakwan Tsat at once. Several changes have been made in the official ranks of the province. Orders have been given and agreements made to hasten the completion of the Fort Arthur graving dock and basins, as it is found inconvenient to send the Northern squadron north, or to Japan, for repair and refit.

The great sheets of water that have covered the plains around since the last floods came, are now at a lower level, and either by evaporation or outlet are diminishing fast. If the authorities took proper measures before the next rains come, much or most of the ground that has been under water can be drained and fitted for growing crops again.

Foreign traders notice a distinct improvement in the export staples that come here for sale. Strawbraids, although its general condition leaves still much to be desired, is more regular than before, and the frauds practised in lengths of the bundles are not repeated, or, at any rate, are less common. Sheep and camel's wool is also cleaner, and the country bales that used to be loaded with thirty to forty per cent. dead sand and dirt are now often found to have not more than twenty per cent. and as the foreign traders take the strictest precautions when buying, it may be hoped the frauds complained of may come to an end.

Loud complaints reach us from all sides concerning the excessive slowness of the transmission of messages by telegraph between this place, Peking, and Shanghai. We cannot say whether the complaints are well founded, as, of course, it is possible the delays may be accounted for by the large volume of Government messages which, naturally, have precedence over those from the public. It is said the lines are, probably, not perfectly efficient. They are old, and outlays for their repair and maintenance in good order are stinted. Another defect is that between this place and Shanghai we have, for traffic purposes, but one wire, as the second wire that is on the poles is for communicating with intermediate stations. For the present we prefer to call the attention of the high officials and Telegraph Administration to the general dissatisfaction of the public with the land lines, and hope, in all interests concerned, that some reasonable improvement in the present condition of things may be found practicable.—*Chinese Times*.

## TRIAL BY JURY.

Juries in France are no longer considered certain to carry out the law. In Ireland all confidence in their verdicts has been completely disappeared, and the Crime Act was passed mainly to disprove with their action, and outside Dublin no one can be secure that any jury will punish any villainy, murder included, if the accused can plead that his motive was either political or agrarian. In Italy the juries, though otherwise fair, cannot be trusted in capital cases; and in parts of the United States the distrust of juries, though little talked about, is very deep, and is pleaded as the excuse for lynch law and the justification for vigilance committees. There is a suspicion that money can be used with effect whenever public feeling is not excited, and we have noticed in the occasional waverings, the verdicts against powerful men have been received with a sensation of a relieved surprise.

Even in England we observe that in political trials there is often a doubt about the verdict, and that lawyers rely on a deal upon the almost pedantic legalism, for some reasons, we cannot now discuss, usually characterize a jury of common Londoners. There is probably some exaggeration in many cases in which verdicts are condemned, as the jury see the witnesses, and the commentators do not; but it is difficult to resist the conviction that, with the progress of the world towards democracy, two other processes are going on, viz., that juries fall more and more under the influence of opinion, of terror, and even of corruption; and that the community is growing more and more doubtful whether the great advantage hitherto gained from the institution may not, in time, be overbalanced by the evils inherent in the system, or produced in it by some modern innovations.

There is a belief growing, that what is called "opinion" is the mass of feeling produced by incessant discussion, much of it over-excited, and much more very ignorant, is becoming the main obstacle to the just administration of the law, and that this "opinion," which is not without its weight even on judges and magistrates, influences jurymen to an injurious degree. They are so affected, it is said, by it, that they can hardly weigh evidence and are constantly tempted to obey the "popular" desire as if it were in some way a "higher law." The temptation, moreover, makes corruption easy, for it enables the recalcitrant jurymen to baffle justice by simply pleading an opinion, any, against capital punishment, or against political trials, or against the police, which his fellow-jurymen know to be in other cases honestly entertained. The inclination of juries, in fact, to legislate instead of obeying the law is becoming marked in all countries, and tends to diminish grievously the use of law itself as a means of keeping society together. There is a very stern element in opinion, as well as a soft one; and if acquittals in the teeth of evidence grew frequent, we should soon see one of two results.

Either the injuries themselves would grow sterner under the pressure of opinion—as is the case now in America in regard to anarchists, and in London in regard to rioters—or the democracy would consent quite willingly to the supercession of juries. It has no longer any reason to protect itself against oppression; it can remodel its own laws at a moment's notice; it is not afraid of the judges, and it would, on cause shown, consent to a suspension of the democratic veto on the execution of law. It would not be very difficult, even now, if a trusted leader said it was necessary, to try dynamites by commission; and democracy dislikes other crimes which injure it quite as much as dynamite. If the jury system grew a little worse in Ireland, so that common murder was never punished, the majority of Englishmen would sweep it away to-morrow, and if the same evil occurred in England, they would need no persuading. There is another democratic utterance about criminals beside that of the jury, and it is one against which the police have often trouble in protecting the accused.—*Spectator*.

## POPULAR SCIENCE.

BRIEF NOTES ON A VARIETY OF INTERESTING TOPICS.

Professor Ramsay thinks that color-blindness is a defect of the brain instead of the eye.

According to naturalists wasps remember the locality of their nests just ninety-six hours.

A very useful polishing powder for metals and glass is made of finely ground glass mixed with a small proportion of dried ash.

A mercury plumb-bob has lately been made. It consists of a small steel rod, bored out and filled with mercury to give weight.

It has been discovered that wool saturated with a 10 per cent solution of glycerine can bear a prolonged heat of 275 degrees without injury.

Tannin has been discovered as an animal substance by M. Villon, a French chemist, who finds that corn weevils contain about 3 per cent of it.

A Philadelphia firm has just put in operation the largest shearing machine made in the United States. It can shear bolls of fleeces made from plates up to ninety-six inches in width.

Dr. Volant relates the case of a girl, eleven years of age, who was a most inveterate and persistent liar, and whom he cured completely of this reprehensible habit by means of hypnotism.

The *Popular Science News* inveighs against the abuse of tea, and warns the young particularly against its use. Four or six cups of tea taken during each twenty-four hours will, in time, produce tea-poisoning.

An invention has been introduced in English mills by which plate and sheet iron can be rolled

perfectly level and, save re-rolling for that purpose, it is very valuable for sheet-iron, which, unless crooked despite the best workmanship.

Austrian engineers speak favorably of Giesz's plot engine for preventing railway collisions. It is worked by electricity, under the control of the engineer, and is run at any desired distance in front of the train, which stops automatically on encountering any obstacle.

A new building material called stonebrick is said to possess extremely useful qualities and to be likely to come into extensive use. It is made by grinding together lime and sand in a dry state. It is then heated by steam and becomes hard and hydraulic cement.

An instrument called the autographometer has lately been patented by Alfred Dow of Sydney. The principle covered is a novel apparatus for injecting jets of steam and hot air combined, into the fire-box, generating water gas and causing such fierce combustion as to disperse and consume the smoke.

A smoke-consuming device for steam boilers has been patented by Alfred Dow of Sydney. The principle covered is a novel apparatus for injecting jets of steam and hot air combined, into the fire-box, generating water gas and causing such fierce combustion as to disperse and consume the smoke.

The new alloy of copper and silicon is said to be as good as gold for all purposes of ornamentation, and better for many other purposes. According to the proportion of silicon in the mixture, the alloy is malleable both when heated and at ordinary temperatures. It is described as having the color of virgin gold.

Nitrogen will not burn, like hydrogen, nor support combustion, like oxygen, and is not itself a poison, animals starved by it. The specific gravity of nitrogen is 972; air being one (1). Its escape from a deep, open jar is one means of distinguishing it from carbonic acid.

M. Guillet, a chemist at Angers, claims to have discovered a liquid which renders wood, masonry, etc., unburnable. Articles soaked in the composition, if exposed to a great heat, emit black smoke and are consumed, but never blaze. The process is at present kept secret, and may turn out to be one of those already known.

A new method of preserving oysters in the shell, so as to transport them to any distance in a perfectly fresh condition, consists wholly in a single turn of iron wire twisted tightly around the shells, so as to keep them so closely shut that none of the juices of the oyster can leak out. It appears that it is the opening of the mouth of the oyster when out of water that causes it to "spoil."

The export of butter to countries of which the climate prevents its home preparation has long been a hope in the chemical mind. This seems now to have become possible by a discovery of Pierre Gressif of Vervier, who finds that a solution of a small amount of salicylic acid in lactic acid, when mixed with the butter, will keep it indefinitely without altering its properties or impairing its taste.

A new invention to take the place of stained glass is made of a cotton and linen paper, which is dipped into a preparation of alcohol and camphor, which makes it like parchment. From this point it can be modeled and cut into remarkably tough sheets, entirely translucent, and it can be dyed with almost the whole outline colors, the result being a translucent sheet showing far more vivid hues than the best glass exhibits.

It has been stated that since the sunflower has been cultivated on certain swamps of the Potomac, malaria fever has decreased. At the mouth of the Scheldt, in Holland, it is stated that similar results have been observed. The sunflower emits large volumes of water in the form of vapor, and its aromatic odor, as well as the oxygen it inhales, may have something to do with the sanitary influence in question.

The fair sex owes still another debt to the scientist. A lady who had a mole on her shoulder and who, for this reason, was unable to display her otherwise fair and attractive correct possessions, has had an electrical operation performed with perfect success. The mole was perforated with electric needles in every direction. After a week, the mole which had been burnt to a black mass, fell off and left the skin in good condition. The new skin shows hardly a trace of discoloration, and she now wears the most fashionable ball dresses with impunity and success.

The use of the mosquito has been at last discovered. Professor Webster says that "injurious organic matter in the water, instead of decomposing and poisoning people, is changed into 'wiggie-tails,' which in due time become mosquitoes, and the wiggie-tails fly away, leaving the water purified to the extent of their ability to remove the impurities. If fish are kept in the water they eat the 'wiggie-tails,' and grow large enough to serve as food for man. Thus the poisonous ingredient of impure water becomes healthful food. Without mosquitoes most marshy or swampy land would be dangerously insalubrious."

Each year brings new hopes for consumptive patients, and some eminent men think that the discovery of a remedy for this too common disease is now but a matter of time. Garin has found that inhalation of air containing a small amount of hydrofluoric acid gas has a remarkably good effect on consumptives. Of a hundred cases so treated 41 per cent. improved and 38 per cent. were cured. Hydrofluoric acid kills the bacilli of disease, and as phthisis is caused by the presence of these lower germs of life in the lungs, their destruction removes the cause of the disease. Hence, if the patient is not too far gone, it is reasonable to expect an improvement.

The interesting fact has been stated that no indestructible by wear or decay is the African teakwood that vessels built of it have lasted 100 years, to be then only broken up on account of their poor sailing qualities from faulty models. The wood, in fact, is one of the most remarkable known on account of its very great weight, hardness and durability; its weight varies from forty-two to fifty-two pounds per cubic foot. It works easily, but on account of the large quantity of silica contained in it the tools employed are quickly worn away. It also contains an oil which prevents spikes and other iron-work with which it may come in contact from rusting.

AN Important Discovery is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and premature decay. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. We learn that the Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope.

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MR. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)  
To-day.  
Barometer—A.M. 30.05 P.M. 30.05  
Thermometer—A.M. 78° P.M. 82°  
Wet Bulb—A.M. 72° P.M. 76°  
Wind—A.M. S.W. P.M. S.W.  
Direction—A.M. S.W. P.M. S.W.  
Force—A.M. 2 P.M. 2  
Rain—A.M. 0 P.M. 0  
Thunder—A.M. 0 P.M. 0  
Fog—A.M. 0 P.M. 0  
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## Now Ready.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND  
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST,  
A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE  
OF ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS  
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS  
SETTLEMENTS, NORTH BORNEO,  
THE PHILIPPINES, AND  
COREA, FOR THE  
YEAR 1888.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
has again been enlarged and is  
THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND  
ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND  
PUBLISHED IN THE  
FAR EAST.

The above named work, published at the  
Office of "THE HONGKONG  
TELEGRAPH" contains a Directory for the  
Ports in the Eastern portion of Asia comprised  
between Borneo, in the Straits Settlements, and the  
Northern Chinese Ports, including Wladivostok,  
Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan,  
Cochin China, the Philippine Islands, Corea,  
British North Borneo, the British Colony of  
Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao.  
It also contains the Principal Treaties between  
European countries and the United States and  
the countries East of the Straits, including the  
New Treaties between FRANCE and CHINA,  
CHINA and GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE  
and ANNAM, RUSSIA and CHINA, BRAZIL  
and CHINA, and the KOREAN TREATY,  
together with conditions of Trade, and the Port,  
Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for  
the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions  
of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics  
taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime  
Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal  
Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies,  
Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional and  
other Residents, have supplied the necessary  
matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose  
so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and  
Military portions have been taken from the  
latest published official lists and revised at  
Head-quarters; in fact, no pains have been  
spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a  
handy and perfectly reliable book of reference  
for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above  
"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND  
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1888  
contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF  
HONGKONG;

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS  
employed in Steamers making short voyages  
from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES  
of the Principal Government Officials, the Lead-  
ing Merchants, the Foreign Consuls,  
Professional Men, Justices of  
the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG  
AND

A Mass of interesting information on various  
subjects, culled from the most trustworthy  
sources.

The WINNERS OF ALL IMPORTANT RACES  
AT HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW,  
and AMOY, with times, and other interesting  
particulars, carefully compiled from the most  
reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG  
DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR  
EAST," a *valde necesse* for all classes of  
sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND  
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1888  
is printed on a superior quality of Paper,  
and is the best printed and most handsomely  
bound volume published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND  
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST,"  
in order that it may circulate extensively outside  
this Colony, is published at a POPULAR  
PRICE, and can be ordered at This Office, or  
through any of our Agents at the various Ports,  
for

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an  
Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information  
introduced into the work, but it may be fairly  
asserted that no such Directory has ever been  
published, either in Hongkong or any other part  
of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND  
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers  
Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium.  
It has an extensive circulation in all Ports  
between Singapore and Newchwang, in the  
Australasian Colonies, the United States, and  
the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges  
has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate.  
Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work  
are respectfully solicited.

Orders for CQIES, and for ADVERTISE-  
MENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various  
Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"  
PUNDS, HILL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1888.

## Intimations: NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR ANNUAL SUPPLY

LAWN GRASS SEED

SWEET CORN,

for immediate sowing.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 2nd March 1888.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions,  
Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong  
Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and  
not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied  
by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for  
publication, but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always  
be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions  
affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that  
the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for  
opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for  
insertion in this paper, not later than Three o'clock so as  
not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a  
fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any  
English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the  
best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learned on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central  
Exchange is No. 1.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully  
reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1888.

We think that there are very few practical

seamen in this part of the world who will

coincide with the views of a writer in the

United Service Gazette, who contends that the

loss of the ill-fated gunboat *Wasp* was

owing to her defective engines. It is a

well known fact, and one that has been

patent to all observers of Her Majesty's

Navy for the last thirty years, that the

engines of our ships of war are much

more liable to breakdowns than are those

of the merchant service; but that such

defects should bring about the total loss

of a presumed well found and safe

vessel by foundering is quite another thing.

We have heard of old ladies, and have

even travelled with some of them, who on

hearing of an accident in the engine room

of a steamer, have at once concluded that

the ship must go down; such opinions

are amusing and harmless enough when

confined to timid representatives of the

weaker sex, but when we find such

utter nonsense seriously advanced in a

Service newspaper, we are bound to

conclude that the writer's practical know-

ledge of his subject is confined within

very narrow limits. And this view

is strengthened by the fact that the

United Service Gazette's authority does not

give any reasons why he concludes the

*Wasp* came to such hopeless grief owing

to defective engines; he says rather pertly

something about the vessel "going to the

bottom, officially, on a lee shore," but he

omits to explain in what manner the

commander of the *Wasp* could possibly

have allowed himself to be caught on a

lee shore during a typhoon in that part

of the China Sea between Hongkong and

Singapore. The executive officers at the

Admiralty are doubtless caught napping

occasionally, like most other men, but

the surveyors and inspectors of the depart-

ment are quite as wide-awake to the

interests of the Navy as are other

individuals in corresponding positions

in the merchant service. The greatest

mistakes which have been made in the

building and equipment of our men-of-

war, the construction of guns and the

ordering of Admiralty work, can readily

be traced not to the incapacity or neglect

of the executive officers, but rather to the

ignorance or prejudices—it does not matter

which—of those higher personages of the

Service who come under the denomination

of "my lords." That the executive officers

should ever permit a "firm to throw a

lot of old iron and brass into the engine

room and call the *debris* engines," is

certainly a smart way of putting the matter,

but still a very lame and improbable

conclusion to come to. The main reason

why the engines of the ships of the Royal

Navy do not compare favourably with

those in the steamers of large trading

companies is that they are constructed in

nearly all instances, to work below the

water line, for purposes of security from

shot, while those in mail steamers are not

so designed. We say the *main* reason; there

are certainly other reasons which

it is not our province to discuss just at

present, though they are well enough  
known in all engineering circles. With  
regard to H.M.S. *Wasp*, and the same  
thing applies to ships either of Her Majesty's  
Navy or of the mercantile marine, where  
the commanders and officers understand  
their duties, they do not, in the case of an  
approaching typhoon, attempt to get near  
the shore unless they can ensure a *weather*  
*one*, and if not able to secure the shelter which  
this would place at their disposal, they keep  
these, and trust to their sails, not to their engines.  
It would serve no useful end to discuss  
the professional abilities of Commander  
Adams or any other officer on board the  
*Wasp*—the Admiralty and their officers are  
entitled to sufficient credit in being com-  
petent to look after such matters—but we  
expect they knew enough of the old method  
of seamanship in "heaving a vessel to"  
under sail alone, wherein are the surest  
conditions of safety, or even in that new  
method of navigation practised with such  
success in the winter hurricanes of the  
Atlantic, by stopping the engines, keeping  
all canvas fast, and allowing the ship to  
take up her natural position of "laying-to,"  
and of drifting—which, by the way, in an  
Atlantic deep-bodied greyhound is quarter  
to the sea.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters.)

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

LONDON, April 3rd.

M. Floquet has succeeded in forming a new

Cabinet and takes the portfolio of the Minister

of the Interior.

M. Goblet becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Freycinet of War, M. Peytral of Finance, and

M. Legrand of Commerce.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. SANGSTER'S next organ recital is fixed for

Thursday next, the 12th inst., at 9 p.m.

OUR report of the Fire Brigade Inspection held

this afternoon, had not come to hand when we

went to press.—It will appear to-morrow.

THE Foochow tea duties, we read in the

*Peking Gazette*, were required to supply

115,500,000 last year as a contribution towards

the expenses of the Imperial Household.

The Viceroy reports the despatch in the last month

of the year of the final instalment of the above

sum, which has been drawn from the *liken*

receipts on foreign opium.

THE *Independent* of the 3rd inst. in an editorial

headed "Finance," reports the following view

of the state of affairs in Macao:—"The new

budget for this district shows a deficit of millions

900,000,000, or about \$1,500,000, a figure which

is still far from the drearily reality, because the

calculation of the revenue has been made on too

anguine principles, while that of the expenditure

will certainly exceed all anticipations. We now

feel the effects of the Vy-sing collapse, which was

an inevitable occurrence after the establishment

of the lottery in Canton.—The years of the lean

years are now upon us." After a long jeremiad

about the decadence of the Holy City, the

*Independent* starts the question of the loan

which the Government is attempting to contract

in Hongkong.

THE old adage, "No breakfast, no man," is

perhaps as true in some form to-day as when first

formulated, although of late years the ideas of

people concerning breakfast have undergone a

radical change. For the laboring man and for

the man of much physical exercise a heavy

breakfast is necessary, but for the man or woman

of sedentary habits a light breakfast is doubtless

much better. In any case fruit should always be

found at breakfast. Many prefer it after the

meal, but it is not only more digestible but

assists the digestion more surely if used at the

beginning of the meal. For a light breakfast

the fruit should be followed by one of the cereals

in some form with cream, which is more

nourishing than milk, and by many as easily

digested. This, followed by delicate dry toast

or rolls, with coffee, tea or chocolate, and

perhaps eggs in some form, makes a breakfast

so easily digested that many persons can do far

more work on it than on heavier food.

A SPRINGFIELD paper, discussing the decline

of matrimony throughout the civilized world, says

that marriages increase as men and women

approach the lower grades of life where there is

the least pride, ambition, or energy other than

animal or self-preserving. Marriages decrease

as we ascend to the grades where acquisitiveness,

business enterprise, intellectual tastes, political

or social opportunities, or what not, induce a

larger activity in the individual, involving the

necessity of larger preparations and resources

outside of mere self-support. The reason is

found not only in the unwillingness of the

woman to begin, with her husband, in a

lower scale of living in the household and in

society, but as well in the unwillingness of the

man to change his style of living to suit the

conditions of matrimony. He has a natural

disinclination to deny his wife any of the

advantages he enjoyed before marriage, or even

to sacrifice himself certain aims and ambitions

in the maintenance of a wife and a home. To

come to the point briefly from another direction,

a survey of such conditions seems to indicate

that the tendency of the times in education,

society, habit, and life in general, is to unfit

women from becoming wives, and men from

becoming husbands. Domesticity is infringed

by the multiplication of social, business and

professional cares and responsibilities, the induc-

ements to marriage lessened in number and force,

and the family and the home, our national

bulwark, threatened with decay through neglect

for more selfish individual considerations and

ambitions.

AN Emergency meeting of St. John Lodge,  
No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall,  
Zetland Street, to-morrow evening, at 8.30 for 9  
o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially  
invited.

VIENNA is the proud possessor of an anatomical  
curiosity, whose backbone runs from his chin  
downward, and his chest is situated where  
ordinary folk generally locate their backs. This  
gentleman curio knows his value, and has sold  
his queer body for a considerable sum to a  
London anatomical society, who at his death  
will pay the amount to his heirs.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before Mr.  
J. Russell, Acting Chief Justice, the Attorney  
General moved for the admission of Mr. Henry  
Edward Pollock to practise in the Bar of the  
Hongkong Courts of Justice. He said he had  
much pleasure in introducing Mr. Pollock, he had  
examined all his papers, and as he believed they  
were in order, he hoped his lordship would  
welcome the new barrister as a member of the  
Hongkong Bar. His lordship remarked that  
having found the candidate's affidavits and other  
documents in perfect order, he was glad to grant  
the permission requested, and he hoped Mr.  
Pollock, who is a grandson of Baron Pollock,  
would prosper in the career he has chosen for  
himself in this colony.

THE *Journal of Education* has collected a few  
answers from public school examination papers,  
to show how crooked young ideas frequently  
shoot. Here are a few samples: "Mosquito, a  
child of white and black parents. Herodotus was  
a descendant of Herod the Great, and he was  
King of the Jews. The Aryans spoke the French  
language. Virgil was a great American author.  
Diogenes was a great philosopher and a  
successor to Alexandria the Great. Longfellow  
wrote 'Paradise Lost' and 'Paradise Regained.'  
Hawthorne wrote 'Mosses' from Old Manse.  
Plato was the Father of Language, and his  
language was so perfect that it is said that if  
Jupiter were to speak he would speak Plato."

THIS morning Samuel Madge, a Royal Marine  
of H.M.S. *Andalus*, was charged at the Police  
Court with being drunk, and smashing certain  
pots and pans in a house in Lascar Row. The  
accused engaged in the house where Mr. Madge  
took a fancy to exhibit his combative powers,  
said that at 7.30 on the evening of the 4th inst.



